Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 156 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

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Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Nakotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

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Agents in New York and South America:—
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Agents in Mauritius:—
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

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Manager.

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Manager, Bombay.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE.

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Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and the balance payable to one or more of them or the survivor or survivors. Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum monthly balances Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules on application at the

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Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Second Indian War Loan.

War Bonds

AND POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES
ARE NOW ON SALE

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THE WAR LOAN BUREAU, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Hours:—10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.
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INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
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Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE

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INSURANCE.

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BHARAT

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.

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Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.

(FROM LONDON.)

M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.

OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.

PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.

WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.

OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.

London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs 70,00,005/-

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Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
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A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ LOAN

Bonds Repayable in carrying Interest free

To facilitate Indian W Limited Branches

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

A DARING DEED.

In December 1915, my wife only given a short time gave her my medicine 1916, an eminent found she was many Doctors and main order quit

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

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"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
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Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

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Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 235

COAL FOR MILLS—C. I. Provinces coal any quantity supplied on order at Rs. 32 per ton Bombay delivery. Apply GISTA & Co., 31, Parsi Bazar, Fort, Phone No. 2003. 482

TRAINED, economical, and reliable servants are available for service at home. Charges low.—C. A. FERNANDES, Ali Mansur Building, Dhobitalao, Bombay. 503

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

EDUCATIONAL.

COMMENCED 1st July.—B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS. English Mathematics. Meets daily morning in CHANDA RAMJEE SCHOOL, Bombay 4. 496

...VIATIONS VACANT.

...lified LADY DOCTOR for ... Dispensary, Dhoraji, ...ith certificate at

...SISTANT. ...ly stat- ...stias ...476

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

...D INTESTATE JURIS-

...God of the ...ain and ...beyond ...om-

WANTED.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 5,000 by an aided High School. Interest 12 per cent. Opportunity for philanthropists. Apply to Box No. 464, "Bombay Chronicle." 426

WANTED—Correspondence, translation and literary and legal drafting work at moderate rates. Apply to Box No. 479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 489

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

MANY GINNING and PRESSING FACTORIES as well Engines and Boilers of various types for sale. Apply for full particulars JAMNADAS, 96, Civil Lines Jubbulpore. 433

FOR SALE—BLEACHING POWDER, English and Japanese, caustic soda and other chemicals at cheap rate. Apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 406

FOR SALE—GINNING and PRESS MACHINERY in working order and Dynamo with Engine. For particulars apply to MANHORLAL BADHWAR, Rohtak. 95

FOR SALE—BAY WALER MARE, 7 years. Broken to harness and saddle. Certified sound. Good opportunity. Apply Box No. 482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 493

FOR SALE—One English made VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA of Laurie and Marner makers. Can be seen at ANAND BHUVAN, Girgaon Back Road, where other particulars may be had. 447

A STREAM TROLLY and TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE. Apply to the undersigned stating terms. Enquiry can be made in the District Local Board Office, Broach.—President, D. L. Bd., Broach. 494

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTAMJI KAVASJI KAVARANA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust leasehold land or ground known as Plot No. 39, together with the dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situated on the Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division of A Ward on the West side of the Wodehouse Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,357 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 9765 and 5/9705 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 225 (41) and Street No. 9, Ketridge Road, bounded on the East by the said Wodehouse Road, on the West by Plot No. 22, belonging to the Improvement Trust on the North by Plot No. 21, belonging to the Improvement Trust and on the South by the said Ketridge Road.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
491

PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.).

NOTICE.

LOCAL SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

THE Public are informed that there is likely to be a temporary dislocation of the present Train Service owing to sickness among the staff due to the Epidemic prevailing in Bombay. Every endeavour will be made to provide as many trains as possible.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1918.
498

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMBOO PICKETS. ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd day and TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, various sizes of Bomboos, etc., (in small lots), at the Defence Yard and Cotton Depot of Bombay Port Trust Railway at the junction of Reay Road and Gun Powder Road, Mazagon:—

About 4,93,000 bamboos 15ft. long 1in. diameter.
About 38,000 bamboos 25ft. long 2in. diameter.
One lot bamboos 10ft. long 1½in. diameter.
About 4,350 bamboos 20ft. long 6in. diameter.
About 1,550 bamboos, 16ft. 5in. diameter.
About 824 bamboos 16ft. 5in. diameter.
About 1,600 bamboos, 16ft. 5in. diameter.
About 84,220 bamboos 20ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 46,500 bamboos 20ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 2,000 bamboos 8ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 5,300 bamboos 16ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 1,300 bamboos 16ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 3,100 bamboos, 14ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 4,500 bamboos 15ft. 3in. diameter.
About 1,50,000 pickets and ballies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, goods to be removed against cash next day.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd day of July at 4 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Ganesh Gully (behind the temple) Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Keshowji Govindji.

12 packages each 50 pieces white shirtings No. 68400 or others.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Sir D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Ltd., Agents the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Chimanlal Laloobhai sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bomanji Petit Mills, Mahaluxmi the following waste:—

DESCRIPTION OF WASTE.

Dropping A quality of No. 20 mixing Candies 30.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of next day at the expense of the purchaser.

SALE OF 502 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 5th July 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of A. Meyer Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Buyers Messrs. Mathuradas Bhawan and Co.

Ex. S. S. REANW.

M. O. M. B. K.—251 bags Java Sugar.

Ex. S. S. "KRAKATAW."

...M. B. K.—216 bags Java Sugar.
...W. M. B. K.—35 bags Java Sugar.
...of 25 per cent. will be required at ...nocking the lot to the purchaser ...shall be paid against delivery ...days from the day of sale.

...OWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
presents the
GAIETY JESTERS
including
MISS EILEEN GRACE
MISS NORA MOORE
MISS S. WINFRED
MISS VIOLET MAY
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Mr. FRED SHIRLEY
and
C. MORRIS
In a roll of
FUN AND FROLICS
intercepted by
Vaudevilles

THURSDAY, 4th July
A BRILLIANT REVUE
GO AS YOU PLEASE.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE

"DANCER'S PERIL"

SEE THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL BALLET HEADED BY

ALEXIS KOSLOFF

in the dances they performed at the Russian Court, including the famous

"Scheherazade"

WHY THE COURT OF RUSSIA CRASHED.

Inhumanity such as this aroused the fury of the Nation against the nobleman, who disowned and dishonoured the daughter of a secret marriage, abandoned her a prey to the harpies of the world, and them found her fighting for her honour against a man who had lured her to his apartments.

No credit to the father tha this daughter had won fame as premiere danseuse of the Russian Imperial Ballet, had fought to keep her name free, and now was to hold or lose it all.

THE

"DANCER'S PERIL"

No other Photo-Play ever contains such Realistic Glimpses of the Art of the Ensemble Dance.

"THE HORSE"

Scientific Exposition of the favourite Animal.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
To night
An Engrossing Drama of Breathless Excitement
BRANDED FOR LIFE
or
RAPHAEL THE GIPSY
featuring
EMILIE SANNOM ("Ponopta")
Pictorial News (War Office Official).
Beds, Baths and Bedlam.
Two-Reel Gaumont Comic.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 & 10

CINEMA
ECIOUS
(Tram Terminus)
...G SATURDAY
...8.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM., GIRGAUM.
Present
GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD
in a Powerful Photo-play
IN TREASON'S GRASP
Also Showing
The Universal Screen Magazine
and a side-splitting Comedy; featuring
Billie Ritchie
THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

A GREAT AERIAL PICTURE!

This week's extremely stirring Episode of an Aviator's passion for a Countess—a Love which soars as high in the social plane as his intrepid machine does in the clouds!

"The Last Flight"

5,000 feet Romance by PATHE FRERES

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
GAUMONT GRAPHIC and a COMIC in the Programme.
NIGHTLY: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 (S. T.)
Ladies admitted in the First Class, from Monday to Friday, at half the present rate—i. e. 4 annas.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10.
MR. E. H. DUCASSE of Calcutta presents
Cines Masterpiece in 4-Reels
"MALOMBRA"
The weird story of the reincarnation of an old world tragedy and its effect are the love affairs of a modern Italian girl.
Starring the famous Beauty
LYDIA BORELLI
Also a fine COMIC and PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs.

NOTE THE OPENING DATE;
HOWITT—PHILLIPS Co.
July 4th: July 5th:
"WITHIN THE LAW"
The Great American "Crook" play
July 6th: July 8th:
"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"
Bernard Shaw's most popular play.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY 6TH AT 5 P.M.
"WITHIN THE LAW."
BOOK NOW AT **ROSE & Co's.**
Prices: Stalls Rs. 5—D. Circle Rs. 3—Balcony Rs. 2—Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
To-night Tuesday 2nd July
Bombay's particular favourite
'TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT'
Wednesday 3rd July
An Opera Bouffe in Three Acts
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Thursday 4th July
The Fantastic Musical Comedy in Three Acts
"THE ARCADIANS"
Friday 5th July
A New Musical Play in Three Acts.
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Saturday 6th July
The Ever-popular Musical Play.
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Sunday 7th July
HALF PRICE MATINEE at 5-30 p. m.
A New Musical Play from the Gaiety Theatre, London.
"THEODORE & CO."
Plans open at Rose & Co. from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Sunday Plan will open to-day.
NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held ... the evening of the day preceding ... of performance. Tickets once ... exchanged or cash ref...

...IRS to all kinds of Musical Instru- ...ient Staff. Satisfaction ... Organs, Military & ...ents and fittings ...s & annuals.

IMPERIA...

The Premier Picture Palace of Bo...
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night!
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
IN THE
"SEVEN PEARLS"
The Serial Superb.
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
Chapter 19th.
What Russia did early in the begining of War. The rout of the Austrian Army, etc.
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Special show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa *via* Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Supplementary Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

LISBOA—On the 1st July, at his residence Muckha's Building, De Lisle Road, Byculla, Mr. Remigio F. Lisboa, the beloved husband of Emily Pereira Lisboa, a clerk in the Public Works Department. Funeral at 5 p.m. (S.T.), to-day. Friends and relations will please accept this only invitation.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 113th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 113th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. John J. Turner, residing at Wodehouse Road, reports the theft of his wife's rings, pendant and trinket box, valued at Rs. 700, between the 27th and the 30th ultimo from off her dressing table.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TROLLY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Luxmibai, a Hindu woman, employed at Alexandra Mills, Mazagon. The evidence was that on the 22nd ultimo, a trolly was being pushed. The deceased was walking with a basket on her head and on the line. Workmen shouted out to her to get out of the way. She moved aside but was knocked down between the line and the wall. A witness said that if she had stepped to the other side she would have been safe. There was a decline and a curve in the line at that place. She sustained injuries and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were dressed and she was taken home by her husband. On the 28th ultimo her husband took her back to hospital as her toes were in a bad way. She was detained and she died there on Sunday. Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the death was due to tetanus following upon severe injury to the deceased's left foot. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following severe injury to foot, sustained when she was knocked down by a lorry at the Alexandra Mill on the 22nd ultimo.

It's a pleasure to RIDE A B.S.A BICYCLE

The well-known high quality of B.S.A. material and workmanship ensures long and reliable service. To protect yourself against the worry of a "so-called cheap" machine insist that the bicycle you purchase must bear the famous "Three Guns" trade mark shown above

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. PARSEE GYM.

This game was played on Saturday at the Bombay Gymkhana ground, ended in a draw. Scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A Wadia	8
M Reporter	0
H Khan	45
P Mehta	9
S Chothia	2
Dr H D Kanga	60
N Pavri	6
P Chinoy	68
Dr M E Pavri (capt), Dr Watcha, Dr P Daruwalla, did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 7 wkts)*	209

*Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt L Wiegal, not out	55
Capt G J V Wiegal	1
I N Powell	40
F M Garnett	33
Hopkins, not out	10
Osborne Smith, Cheetham, Porritt, Lees, Edwards, Barker, did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 3 wkts)	146

BOMBAY GYM. V. FORT & PROPRIETORY HIGH SCHOOL C.

This game was played at Bombay Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 130 runs:—

FORT & PROPRIETORY HIGH SCHOOL

M J Devecha	52
S D Wadywala	12
M Rajaram	27
H J Vajifdar	18
K H Contractor	23
E Udwadia (not out)	59
P H Vania (not out)	22
P Warden, R N Bhabha, J R Shroff, and P M Master (Capt.) did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total (for 5 wkts.)	201

*Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lees	14
Mathews	2
Morgan	4
Whittell	10
Osborne Smith	2
Collengo	18
Quinn	0
Dessop	1
Dennis	10
Johnson	6
Monk (not out)	3
Extra	1
Total	71

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. FRIENDS UNION.

The above match was played at the Islam Gymkhana ground on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 11 runs. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr. M. H. Visram 10, Mr. G. M. Shaik 23, Mr. S. I. A. Mirza 11, Mr. Vali Ahmed 7, Mr. Syed Ibrahim 91, Mr. Mahamood 6, Mr. A. K. Oomar 3, Mr. A. G. Kazi 1, Mr. F. A. Lotia 1, Mr. M. M. Beg 16, Mr. H. O. Umar 15, extra 9, Total runs 193.

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

Mr. R. N. Agarkar 8, Dr. N. E. Prabhakar 1, Mr. M. A. Talpade 0, Mr. M. M. Goradia 2, Mr. Shewram 31, Mr. D. A. Shete 15, Mr. N. H. Kharwa 4, Mr. P. A. Shete 3, Mr. V. L. Jayakar 3, Mr. G. R. Gorakshekar 5, Mr. W. B. Dadarkar 1, extra 2, Total runs 82.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYM. v. DECCAN GYM

The above match was played in Poona on Sunday 30th June and ended in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 5 wickets and 187 runs. Scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GIMKHANA.

Mr. J. G Navale 43, Mr. V. G. Jadhav 21, Mr. B. S. Bhusari 62, Prof. D. B. Deodhar 69, Mr. B. M. Bhousle 7, Mr. L. B. Phatak 13, Mr. S. M. Joshi 27, Mr. Parve, Mr. Deodhar, Mr. Godbole, and Mr. Chiplunkar, did not bat extra 22, Total runs 264.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Mr. Sutar 22, Mr. Mudliar 0, Mr. Gaikwad 8, Mr. Erasha 7, Mr. Hussan 0, Mr. Khare 23, Mr. Paranjpe 7, Mr. Kapade, 6, Mr. Khare 6, Mr. Tulpule 1, Mr. Malse 0, extra 3 Total runs 77.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, yesterday, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Vong Chung Vong Sing, a Chinaman with possessing 1 lb. of opium, without a license. In consequence of information received that the accused was selling opium, Mr. Talyarkhan kept a watch over him and arrested him on Saturday last in Sukhlaji Street when the opium was found tied round his stomach. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER OPIUM PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Mr. Talyarkhan charged Mohamed Isa Mahamir, with possessing one lb. and two tolas of opium at Duncan Road on the 30th ultimo without a license. The accused was convicted and as he had one previous conviction he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

One Abdulla Siddick was charged with possessing twenty-seven tolas of opium near Null Bazaar on the 30th ultimo. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 45, in default, to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTER FROM GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, yesterday, Sergeant Saunders charged John Nolan, an Irishman, with deserting the Government workhouse. The accused left the workhouse on the 6th December last, but did not return. He was arrested on Saturday last. He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The current programme at Varieties is drawing pretty "Gaiety Jesters," including Miss Nora Moore, Miss May, Miss Lau... Shirley again ... yesterday. Th... ceded by V... The man... attract... on T...

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYM. V. FERGUSSON COLLEGE

This annual two-day fixture was commenced on the Poona Gymkhana ground on Friday afternoon. As a result of the first day's play Poona Gymkhana, who batted one man short, scored 160 runs and Fergusson College scored 90 for the loss of four wickets. Poona won the toss and elected to bat. Major Laverton and Mr. Holden opened the innings, but Mr. Holden was soon out. Mr. Kirkwood also did not stay long, but Captain Moore helped Major Laverton to take the score to 48 when the latter was out "leg before" for a useful 36. Col. Seton Browne and Capt. Moore continued to score, both playing the bowling, which was above the average, with confidence. Capt. Moore was one short of the half century, when he was caught. The rest did not do very much, the total reaching 160.

Fergusson College scored 90 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Laverton, l-b-w, Chiplunkar	57
Holden, b Tandulwadker	6
Kirkwood, b Bhonsle	1
Capt Moore, c Kolharkar, b Sontake	49
Col Seton Browne, c Tandulwadker b Bhonsle	31
Hathaway, b Tandulwadker	2
Major Warden, b Chiplunkar	12
Capt Rigby, b Bhonsle	4
Capt Marley, run out	0
Capt Nicholson, not out	9
Major Drayson, absent.	
Extras	9
Total	160

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

S G Mehendale, not out	45
Kolharkar, b Rigby	5
Bhonsle, b Rigby	0
Bhate, c and b Drayson	25
Godbole, c Kirkwood, b Drayson	3
Mujumdar, not out	10
Sontake, Dhadphale, Ayengar, Chiplunkar, Tandulwadker, did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wickets)	90

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee of Bombay a public lecture was delivered by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, on "Administration of the Bombay Municipality" at the Servants of India Society's Home at 6 p.m. on 29th June when Mr. R. B. Mantri presided. The speaker while explaining the Constitution of the Corporation remarked that to make the constitution of that body popular and democratic and really such as to rouse interest among common people the special electorates of the justices and fellows should be abolished and those 18 seats should be transferred towards thus bringing the total seats forwards to 54 which should be distributed amongst them according to the number of voters in each ward.

In order to make the Corporation more representative of the people the voting constituency should be very much enlarged by enfranchising all tenants who pay a minimum monthly rent of Rs. 10. At present there are nearly 10,000 voters for a population of 1,000,000 that is for every hundred persons of the population there is only one voter which is not a sufficiently wide franchise to create any enthusiasm among common people.

While speaking of the income and expenditure of the Corporation he referred to the bad condition of roads in some parts of the city notably those in Mandvi, bad lighting arrangeemnts in the Northern part of the city, absence of enough open spaces in the thickest parts of the city and to the necessity of economy in spending such a large amount as nearly a crore and a half.

The speaker deplored that no provision is made for maintaining libraries by the Corporation and that practically no provision is made for the education of illiterate adults. He further maintained that the limit of ten years fixed by the Corporation to make primary education compulsory is too long, looking to the urgency of the question. In conclusion while speaking of the duty of the voters he pointed out that they should compel candidates for election to declare their views before the public and try to make them more responsible to the people. After a few presidential remarks the meeting terminated.

THE COMB-OUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been a good deal of news of late regarding the European man power of India, and the young stiffs who have slacked, and forgotten their duty to join up, must have read your leaders on the subject over, and over again, and must be trembling in their shoes with fright.

Any way is it before the time that some drastic measure should have been taken, the answer to this is no, and there is no credit to a young able-bodied man who has shirked all this time to think he has been forcibly called up.

I am 28 years old, and threw up my ... two and half years ago, and eventual... to Mespot and this is my second ... returning to Bombay wounded ... returning for the th... I say it is a disgr... to see hundreds of y... have easily been s... to the present ... King, and ... to them ... in for...

BOMBAY'S WAR LOAN EFFORT.

BUREAU OPENED.

Bombay is evidently making up for lost time in the matter of the second Indian War Loan, and as a step in this direction the War Loan Bureau, accomodated in the hansome little structure next to the Currency Office, opened yesterday. There was no formal opening ceremony, but Sir Thomes Birkett, Mr. J. E. Needham and other members of the Bombay Committee, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, one of the Honorary Secretaries, were present, looking after the arrangements and explaining the advantages of the loan.

Bombay, which led the rest of India, last year in the matter of the War Loan, is this year behind Bengal by no less than four crores of rupees. This undoubtedly is a bit damaging to the *amour propre* of the *Urbs Prima in Indis*. But strenuous efforts are being made to overtake the Bengal total, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Committee, appears to be very sanguine about Bombay resuming at no distant date the premier position which she held last year among the sister provinces of India. Bombay may expect to get flooded with war-loan literature and posters but Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and others have in addition, thought out several novel and attractive forms of advertising the loan, which will be in evidence in the streets of the City in a few days.

THE POSTERS.

A large variety of posters, numbering about fifty, are hung up on the walls of the Bureau. They are partly in English and partly in the vernaculars and among the exhibitors are both Europeans and Indians. The first prize has been awarded to a poster by a local artist Mr. S. N. Gorakshakar, in which an Indian lady with sword in hand has been depicted standing on a pedestal and shouting to the people to buy war loan as "every bond you buy brings victory nearer." The drawing is in three colours and is stated to be a fine work of art. It was, however, not among the posters exhibited yesterday as it has been sent to Poona to be lithographed there, and when the lithograph copies arrive in Bombay they will be posted up all over Bombay. Of the other posters, two have been bought by Government for the War Loan Committee. One of these is by Mr. J. L. Herbert Dobson, in which an Indian sepoy in a trench is depicted as saying "We have played our part, and have kept your mart, come ye and lend your gold." The other is by Mr. B. J. Evans, in which an Indian sepoy asks the question "Have you bought war bonds?" the turban of the sepoy being in the shape of a query.

It would be invidious to draw distinctions between the remaining posters, but those exhibited by Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, acting Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Presidency, deserve special notice. These are real works of art, and the exquisite beauty of the form and features of the Indian ladies depicted in them, do great credit to Mr. Dhurandhar's abilities. In one of these, the enemy is depicted preparing to charge the Indian army, and the lady appeals to the people to buy war loan to help our fighting men. In the other the lady points to a steel safe, and says "Only paper but stronger than best steel. Go and invest to-day." Among the appeals made in some of the other posters are "Let Bombay lead again," "Protect India by investing in the War Loan" and "India to the rescue of Civilization."

HUN RULE PICTURES.

Some of the posters give an idea of what India would be like under Hun rule. German soldiers are shewn beating women, strangling little children, and holding the latter on the point of the bayonet.

The War Loan Bureau will be open from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m., and from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., every day, and upto 3-30 p.m. on Saturdays. A noteworthy feature of the arrangements made at the Bureau is that while last year an intending subscriber had to go to the Accountant-General's office to purchase war bonds, it has been arranged now to sell war bonds also at the Bureau. Scrips of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 are immediately issued against cash payment, and in case of payment by cheques they are handed over the next day or the day after. A brisk demand was seen being made for ... bonds and cash certificates the whole ... at the Bureau, and there is little ... the establishment of the Bure... vides additional facilities ... will greatly help in swe... tribution to the Sec...

Arrangements ... done last year ... India, Bom... the Bur...

INSANITATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the present unhealthy condition of our city, may I venture to ask the authorities responsible for the health of the city, whether it is right and wise to continue to dump hundreds of cart-loads of refuse every day, which has been done for years past in the heart of an overcrowded and highly insanitary city like Bombay? Does it not add to the unhealthiness of the city?

It is well known that our city is now and again visited by epidemics of cholera, small-pox, diarrhoea, dysentery, and plague. One is naturally impelled to ask whether the dumping of kutchra and silt from our surcharged sewers in the midst of the city for years and years, does not add fuel to the fire of these diseases that flourish in our midst? Before we are quite free from the recent out breaks of small-pox and plague in the city, and before we have had a little breathing time to recover and recuperate our health and lost strength, we are launched into the midst of another very several epidemic, very much resumbling inflenza and thousands of people are daily protrated and bed-ridden by it, and it has hampered trade and every other kind of business in the city to an enormous extent.

With such a dangerous condition prevailing in our midst, do the authorities concerned think that they help the promotion of health in the city, by adopting that old, antiquated, and barbarous method of reclaiming low-lying areas in our city with refuse?

Nearly thirty years ago that eminent sanitary Engineer, Mr. Baldwin Latham, warned us not to defile the north-westerly portion of the city by any impurities, as the sea-breezes blow from that direction into the city for the greater part of the year. Our municipal authorities, however, have in their wisdom, completely ignored that valuable piece of expert advice, and have, in spite of it, continued to reclaim the storm-water-reservoir at Mahaluxmi with refuse all these years, and as a result the poor residents of the city living in crowded parts of the city, are now reaping the bitter fruits of this utter disregard of that warning and of all ordinary rules of sanitation.

The sea-breezes that enter the crowded parts of the city are thus contaminated at their very source while passing over the huge collection of this dumped kutchra and silt, and the chances of purifying the air of the congested parts of the city, are thus entirely lost.

I have urged this point perhaps more than a dozen times on the attention of the Corporation, but I regret to say they have turned a deaf ear to ithitherto on the grounds of false economy, with the result that the health of the city is getting worse slowly but surely instead of improving, in spite of all our sanitary efforts and heavily increasing annual expenditure. Of course kutchra-dumping in the city is not the only cause of all the ills from which the city has been suffering. But no one can venture to deny that it is one of the principal causes of those ills, and it is the bounden duty of our highly expensive Health Department to remove it as quickly as possible. I think it is high time for Government to intervene, as it did in the year 1897, when the Byculla flats were being reclaimed with kutchra and ask the Corporation to abandon this barbarous and pernicious method.

So long as this dangerous method of reclamation is continued, I humbly venture to say that the health of the city will never improve. Common sense will tell us that such a deplorable state of things in our midst, will certainly add to the insanitation of the city rather than remove it.

Apologising for trespassing on your valued columns over again.—Yours etc.

DINSHA BAMANJI MASTER.

July 1st.

CALCUTTA SHARE MAR...

(ASSOCIAT...

Coal shares ... to-day turnover ... Jute mill... absence ... done ... ha...

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 1st July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	8,29,25,800
Bombay	4,21,26,800
Madras	1,18,80,300
United Provinces	1,06,49,400
Punjab	84,85,100
Minor Administrations	56,06,500
Burma	48,06,600
Central Provinces	21,85,200
Bihar and Orissa	11,25,700
Assam	1,95,000
Total ..... Rs.	16,99,86,400

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE REMITTANCES.

SPECIAL NOTIFICATION.

(From our correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The Government of India have addressed the following letter to all Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Associations, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon:—

I am directed to address your Chamber (or association) regarding the paramount importance, in present conditions, of importers shipping companies and others seeking homeward remittances, effecting these through the exchange banks in order that such remittances may be applied to the financing of the export of commodities which are essential to the United Kingdom and her Allies for the successful prosecution of the war. The members of your chamber or association are no doubt aware that a list is maintained by Government of articles, the exports of which is of national importance, and exchange banks are required by an undertaking entered into with the Secretary of State for India to give priority in finance to these articles.

As stated in paragraph 53, of the Hon. Finance Member's speech introducing the financial statement for the year 1918-19 thanks to the valuable cooperation of the exchange banks and merchants who have homeward remittances to make, it has been possible hitherto to avoid any breakdown in the arrangements for the financing of these exports.

Cases however have been brought to notice to the Government of India in which importing firms and merchants having homeward remittances to make, have utilised the cover which they have at their disposal for the financing of non-essential exports and have disposed of it in the market for the financing of such exports. The Government of India believe that serious disadvantages from the national point of view of such diversion of funds from essential to non-essential exports, have only to be pointed out in order to be realised, and they accordingly appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of the firms and merchants concerned in the hope that they will effect their homeward remittances in the manner stated above and thus assist the Government of India in their endeavour to supply finance to the full extent required for purposes connected with the war. ... prolongation of the war the ... funds necessary for the ... and other disbursements ... which the Governme... meet, is of itself ... severely, and t... chants and ... assista... pres... th...

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Sole AUTHORIZED Agents for The World Famous FIAT CARS. Pleasure & Commercial

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS,

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(Incorporated in Great Britain).

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MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

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GEMS of All sorts—Indian & Parisian make

JEWELLERY of Record Low Prices.

M. Nagersheth Sons

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25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

And 12, Mission Row. CALCUTTA.

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1 Incorporated in Eng. in 1782
2 Total Assets over Rs. 2606,00,000.
3 Life Funds over Rs. 1676,00,000.
4 Claims paid exceed Rs. 14000,00,000.
5 Very Substantial Bonuses.
6 Latest Schemes at Lowest Rates.
7 Liberal Conditions.

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DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S

(America.)

DENTAL SURGEON

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,

Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answer to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 2nd July, 1918.

CLEARING THE AIR.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy ... in Bombay on ... undertaking to ... ation" one ... The ... re-

ing had a distinct value and utility.

Mr. Ramaswamy did well to expose, at the outset of his address, the hollowness of the familiar cant, which is being circulated with parrot-like zest in certain quarters, that the present is not the time for any "political" discussion. He pointed out,—what indeed should be sufficiently self-evident but apparently is not,—that, so far as India is concerned, all roads lead to Rome. "Political" discussion in India, as in all similarly afflicted countries, resolves itself into a consideration of the simple problem of national existence, in its present and future aspects. And, therefore, for India to agree to remain silent in an hour of universal crisis would be tantamount to committing national *hara-kiri*. It is as though a man in agony of mortal pain were hushed lest he disturb the repose of his next door neighbour! That is more than anyone should be asked for: that is more than India is prepared to give.

That brings us to the crux of "the present situation." On the eve of the publication of proposals which, it is claimed, are to mark the beginning of the full redemption of England's solemn pledges to India, this country cannot afford to be indifferent. It must insist that although the "first instalment," like all instalments, might represent a fraction, the fraction shall represent a *real* advance. The part, in short, must carry within it the germs of the whole. It is from that point of view that the proposals for which the Secretary of State and the Viceroy have made themselves responsible, will have to be tested and weighed. It is not a question of "bargaining,"—to quote a stupid abstraction which fools and knaves have equally pressed into service as an argument;—it is not a question of opportunism or of vain wrangling. According as the national will asserts itself in respect of the supreme issue with which it is confronted, shall the future of India, for a generation and more, be made or marred. Not the least valuable part of Mr. Ramaswamy's address was devoted to showing how, already, those on whom fate or arrogant self-confidence imposed the tremendous role of sustaining India's destiny, are proving unequal to the strain. He referred to the industrial perils which have begun to encompass the possibilities of India's future growth. While desperate preoccupation fetters England—the warden of India—aliens are busy improving the occasion. And India is helpless,—thanks mainly to a too prolonged imposition on her of the leading-strings. A similar emasculation is visible in another direction: India has been rendered unfit for *self*-defence. The hour is too fateful to discuss the genesis of the phenomenon. The intentions may have originally been benevolent, but it is not worth while tracing the dreary consequences of mistaken paternal solicitude to their source. What does matter is to save while there is yet time, to rescue the national life of India,—from the point of view of fulfilment and self-realization,—before it is wrecked beyond reparation. It is this supreme national duty which is bound ... with the consideration of the ...gu scheme. And in that duty ... be no faltering. As Mr. ...id:

... of our fundamental posi- ... and demand the ful- ... which are our basic ... at in the people ... two essential ... of legis- ... control. ... goal ...

... would do well to grasp the ... this challenge. What is ... rating to the people ... arbitrary manner ... ner is thrust ... gs. And ... Govern- ... em-

would, at any rate, gain in consistency if they applied their patent methods of argument to the innumerable Government communiqués, notes, orders, resolutions and reports and the various other official publications. It would be interesting, if, for example, they pointed out the number of superfluous words used in the recent long-winded Government of India resolution on Local Self-Government, or, better still, if they undertook to investigate the waste of public money involved by the appointment by the Government of Bombay of the Committee which recently met at Poona for the purpose of "examining and reporting" on questions relating to the "extension of Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency."

It is difficult to realize what useful pose was served by the appointment and, more particularly, by the meeting and the hurried deliberations of this Committee, which was supposed to "examine and report" on the "special officer's recent report," having again a reference to the "report" of the Lawrence Committee on the same subject of local self-government. These "reports" appear to exercise a strange influence on the mind of the Government and lead the latter from absurdity to absurdity. What is, indeed, the explanation and the justification of the appointment, a month after the Government of India resolution on the subject, of the Pratt Committee? Will there again be a special officer to report on the Government of India resolution and again another committee to report on the special officer's report? Even that, perhaps, may be postponed until some other committee reports on the question of the retention of the Municipal Commissioner in the mofussil municipalities. For, the Pratt Committee, it is evident from the summary of its proceedings, found itself unable to solve the question and, in spite of the fact that the experiment has been tried for well nigh three years and that its failure has aroused indignant protests everywhere, the Committee decided that it was premature to move in the matter. We do not propose to speak at length about the futility, which is apparent to those acquainted with the working of the municipalities in the mofussil, of such an appointment. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the Municipal Commissioner is a luxury which it is not in the power of the mofussil municipalities to enjoy, that it is, under the present circmstances, impossible for the Municipal Commissioner to carry out any noteworthy improvements in mofussil towns which might justify his appointment, and, as a matter of fact, he has done nothing which could not be achieved under the older system, and that, above all, his appointment has deprived the people of the only chance of learning the rudiments of managing their own affairs, which was one of the chief and primary aims of local self-government promised to the people of this country. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, than whom there are few authorities better entitled to speak on the question, has rightly condemned the institution of the Commissioner as a "highly retrograde step." As he says:

"It is calculated to kill instead of encouraging real public spirit——The institution has been tried in Ahmedabad and everyone knows that the experiment has signally failed. The Surat Municipality has passed a resolution asking Government to withdraw their Municipal Commissioner. The people of (Sind) Hyderabad know to their cost what the institution means. The system has failed miserably in the Bombay Presidency."

The failure was foretold by the late Mr. Gokhale years ago at the time of the second reading, in 1901, of the Mofussil Municipalities Bill. He even then pointed out that there was no justification for extending the institution of the Commissioner to mofussil towns. This reminds us of a significant clause in the resolution passed some months back by the Surat Municipality. It states that

"even if it were assumed that the aforesaid bureaucratic Prussian system of management of municipal affairs has succeeded in the City of Bombay and elsewhere, it is not yet suggested that the system of management of municipal affairs by committees has failed either here or in England, where it ... in continuance even up to the present ...t, even though the Prussian fetish of ... is only too well-known there."

point a Municipal Commissioner, so that Mr. Godbole need not be afraid of any arbitrariness in the matter. Where a case is not made out there the Municipal Commissioner will not be appointed."

Will Government be pleased to enlighten the people about the nature of the inquiries,—if there were any,—which justified the imposition of the Commissioner on the Ahmedabad and Surat municipalities? The resolution of the Surat Municipality distinctly points out that "it is not yet suggested that the former system of management of municipal affairs by committees has failed." On the contrary, just about the time the Commissioner was appointed for that city, it was acknowledged by the Government resolution reviewing the reports of the municipalities for the year 1914-15, that the Surat Municipality was "decidedly more businesslike and less hampered by personal intrigues than many others." And, at any rate, a case for the appointment of the Commissioner has "never been made out." Were the Pratt Committee informed of these facts? Did they "examine" them? The retention of the Municipal Commissioner in the mofussil municipalities will, as the Hon. Mr. Patel says, "take away entirely what little it is proposed to give to these municipalities." People in the mofussil are now in too indignant a mood to accept the fairy tales about nondescript committees and reports *ad nauseum*. They want the Government to act and to observe their pledges.

Notes of the Day.

Self-determination.

Yesterday President Poincare presented the national standards to the Czech-Slovak regiments formed in France from the volunteers belonging to the Slav nationalities of Austria-Hungary. The regiments were composed of kinsmen and co-nationals captured of the Czech-Slovak soldiers by the Russians, mostly by voluntary surrender, who are now fighting for Russia and of the Czech-Slovak regiments in the Italian Army who fought very gallantly on the Piave. The incident has a symbolic importance, bringing into relief the main object for which France and her Allies are waging the war. The Allied aim, so far as the Czecho-Slavs and the Jugo-Slavs and concerned, has been clearly and emphatically defined by Mr. Lansing who, in a statement issued last week, laid down the position of the U. S. Government to be that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule. In other words, the principle of self-determination will be practically applied in both cases.

German Anxiety about Economic Boycott.

That the gravest of all Germany's anxieties as to the future is the threat of an economic boycott is becoming more and more clear. The German paper "Welthandel" which has ascertained from a number of leading business men in Bremen their views as to the security of Germany's raw supplies after the war, declares that they admitted that any withholding from Germany of the necessary raw materials would deal a death-blow to her industries which are based on export and import. In the opinion of these business men, who know the value of sentiment in trade, even if the resolutions of the Paris Conference do not come into effect, Germany will have to reckon with ill-will and passive resistance from half the world.

Failure of Submarinism.

The German people, it appears, have now begun to realise that ruthles submarinism which, they were promised, would bring England to her knees, has miserably failed. In mail week in the Reichstag Main Committee the German Admiralty was strongly criticised by the majority on account of its submarine policy. The general disappointment manifested during the debate is well summed up in a long leading article in the dobate in the "Frankfurter Zeitung." After complaining about the unnecessary caution of the censorship with regard to the reports of the debate, the journal says:

What is the cause? The criticism is levelled at the calculations of the Admiralty regarding the success of the submarine war, which are regarded as false and misleading, and—a far more serious point—at the construction programme of Herr von Capelle. . . .

A number of deputies of the Left bring some serious charge against the Admiralty because the experiences of this office (contradicting its expectation) caused it to cast aside the rosy miscalculations in which not only the Admiralty had believed but which had been made the basis of an almost unlimited propaganda campaign in the whole Empire. Professors, officers, engineers, and other connoisseurs calculated, even after the famous six months were past, on the ground of special knowledge, their technical insight and good relations with that office, the very day, on which the fleet at the disposal of England's civilian supplies would be exhausted.

German Dissatisfaction.

... "Zeitung" proceeds to describe how- ... list prophesied that if German ... nk only 450,000 tons of English ... nth there would be no ... t left by February 1.

... rd to Herr von ... ary 1, 1918, ... hed. This ... to the

debates of July." One may think what one likes about Herr Erzberger but when he can make such statements without contradiction the fact deserves all attention. But it is no use bothering about a criticism of the past. The Admiralty, at least Herrr von Capelle, has now acknowledged the great reserves which—in spite of Herr Helfferich—are at the diposal of our enemies, and the Secretary of State now, with quite justified optimism, takes the standpoint that all calculations are referred to numerous vague factors; in other words, they have at best the value of probabilities. Away with all this, and let us wait for the actual factors! That would have been a still better standpoint for Herr von Capelle. The real state of the submarine war, England's position, the serious economic harm to the future owing to the loss of shipping, and the psychological pressure towards peace ought and can all be brought clearly to the knowledge of all Germans. But more than this is bad.

The journal points out the gross discrepancy between the figures published by the British Admiralty and the German, and concludes that the Reichstag deputies ought to be dissatisfied with the German official statements.

One way with Gharrywallahs.

A correspondent signing himself "Jock of all Trades" writes:—

The hue and cry that is being raised in the Press, regarding the vehicular traffic of this city, from time to time, seems to fall on deaf ears. A few days ago, I had the occasion to call out to a victoria that was at a stand, the driver merely shook his head; I approached him and told my destination, but no, he only shook his head more emphatically and said his horse was tired. Fortunately a policeman was passing by, I asked him to take the number of the gharrywalla—he too shook his head and told me he was "Off duty!"—Is this the attitude of the protectors of peace towards the public? Rumours are rife at present that the police are hand in hand with the Jehus! Unfortunately the above did not happen after I had learnt my lesson—last night after a cinema show, I called out to a victoria, which promptly came up, but as I was getting in a couple of European officers got inside it from the other side and had the gharry driven off! (It reminds one of Mr. Cursettjee's book on 'The Land of the Dates'). But "out of evil cometh good." An incident occured then that is worth recording. A victoria came up with three British soldiers, who got down and tendered their fare of 8 annas. The driver cooly told them the fare was Rs. 1/4 and created a hubbub. The soldier seemed not to mind it and asked the driver, who had now got down, for a change of a rupee. The driver gingerly fumbled at his purse and received the handsome reward of a fist on the jaw and annas four—which he richly deserved; I had at last discovered a remedy for the victoria epidemic. I hired another gharry, drove in it for a couple of hours, and getting down at my residence, gave the driver his legal fare, he took it and demanded 8 annas over—here I brought my knowledge, acquired only a few hours before into full operation—asked my money back on the pretence of giving him a whole rupee and showed that I had learnt the game of foothall at school. It was an admirable lesson—the gharrywalla asked for four annas less than his legal fare! Here is my advice to all who may be so situated, a fist on the jaw or a good sound kick will not only decrease the legal fee but will also go a great way to mend matters, without the aid of the authorities concerned, who seem to be really too busy on the War purposes!

The Moral of it!

We give publicity to the above, not because we approve of the sentiment or the use of brutality, even to an intolerably offensive gharrywallah—indeed we hope, next time our correspondent will meet his match and get well "hammered" in return—but because of the moral it conveys. It is quite true that a certain class of victoria drivers are absolutely intolerable in their conduct, in demanding illegal fares and foully abusing passengers who refuse to be blackmailed. It is also true that this sort of thing will go on only so long as it is tolerated. But it is none the less undesirable that people should take the law in their own hands and commit breaches of the peace.

The Police to Blame.

The people who are to blame are the police. It is usually quite hopeless to expect a policeman in Bombay to do his obvious duty in this matter. If he condescends to notice the appeal of a victim of the garrywallah it is more usually to join in abusing him than not, or to utter the laconic "*kuch hukum nahin.*" The number of things in regard to which the Bombay police sepoy has received no order is extraordinary. The result of his apathy, ordered or otherwise, in the present instance, is that some people are led, like our correspondent, to take the law into their own hands. But the average person is law-abiding and peaceful and thus the blackmailing victoria driver continues to flourish, and will continue until our policemen are taught by superior authority to do their duty.

Publicity Board's Pamphlets.

With reference to our recent suggestion, *a propos* of the Central Publicity Board's pamphlet, "How hoarding rupees helps the Germans", that the Board's pamphlets should be made available in the vernaculars, we learn that that is being done. The Central Board have sent their pamphlets to all the Provincial Publicity Boards with a request that they should be translated in their vernaculars and widely distributed.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. J. Crerar, Political Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary and Captain A. K. MacEwan, Aide-de-Camp, left Kirkee at 10-40 p.m. on Sunday for Bombay.

His Excellency presided over a Meeting of the War Purposes Board at the Secretariat on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency arrived at Government House Bombay, on Monday morning.

FRENCH SUCCESS SOUTH OF OURCQ.

A CREST CAPTURED.

LOSSES INFLICTED ON ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 1.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We carried out raids, notably west of Hangard and south of Autreches and brought back prisoners. South of the Ourcq in a local operation we captured at ten last night the crest between Mosloy and Passy-en-Valois; thus advancing 800 metres on a front of three kilometres. We took 275 prisoners including three officers.

On the 28th and the 29th June, fifteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down and nineteen others put out of action. Two captive balloons were set on fire. Our bombing planes during the same period carried out day and night raids in which forty-seven tons of bombs were successfully dropped on the aerodromes on the Somme, the bivouacs in the Roziere and Brake region and the valley of the Avre, the railway stations at Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois and other objectives. Moreover five tons of explosives were dropped on the 28th on the German troops preparing for a counter-attack in the Outry region. Lieutenant Fonck brought down three enemy aeroplanes on the 25th June and two on the 27th making his official total forty-nine.

THE CAPTURE OF CUTRY RAVINE.

FRENCH INFANTRY'S BRILLIANT CHARGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 30, 7-50 p.m.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphs:—The fighting on the 28th June centred mainly round Hill 162 and the Cutry ravine. Hill 162 is the highest point in this region and its possession enables us to overlook the enemy's positions in the rear.

The Cutry ravine is a small deep valley immediately north of Hill 162. Its value for the enemy lay in the fact that it contains deep subterranean quarries in which he was able to keep large garrisons in dangerous proximity to our lines and safe from our guns. On each side of the Cutry ravine the ground rises steeply 300 feet. Farther to the left and the right the slope is less sharp and the tanks were able to crawl up.

The French infantry stormed a cliff-like ascent on each side and passed round the head of the ravine and continued their advances to a mile from the starting point in the valley. A majority of 1,200 prisoners were taken in the ravine. The operation was effected without preparation and all the objectives were occupied in spite of the nature of the ground within half an hour of the opening barrage and before the enemy had time to organise resistance.

The ground on the right of Three Poplars was actually taken by a charge of the light tanks which crossed amid a hail of machine-gun bullets, with the infantry following. The tanks also accompanied the infantry who took the Cutry ravine. They rolled along the edge of the ravine firing down among the Germans crossing the plateau. Although exposed to the heaviest artillery fire the tanks continued to assist the infantry throughout the engagement, one remaining under fire for over four hours.

THE NEW SMALL TANKS.

PART PLAYED IN BATTLE OF JUNE 28

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30, 7-50 p.m.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphs:—

An important part was played in the battle on the 28th June between the Aisne and the Cotterets forest by the new small tanks which were for the first time engaged in considerable force. They are about a quarter size and weight of the ordinary battle tank and carry a crew of two, of whom one steers and the other operates the gun and the machine-guns. The new tanks are much faster than the ordinary tanks and can climb a slope which the latter could not attempt and they can be swung completely round in their tracks in a few seconds. Their small size and high speed naturally makes them a more difficult target for the enemy's artillery than the heavy tanks.

REVIEW OF FRENCH TROOPS.

AMERICAN AND ALLIED TROOPS TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 1.

PARIS.—A Ministerial conference has decided to hold a review on the 4th July in which the American and the Allied troops will participate.

"FEDERAL DEVOLUTION."

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

MR. L. GEORGE'S CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 1.

The Press Bureau issues a report of the proceeding of the deputation, of all parties, except the Irish, which urged the case for Federal Devolution to Mr. Lloyd-George, who was accompanied by Mr. Barnes Gen. Smuts, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Long, Dr. Adison, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Shortt.

Lord Brassey, Lord Selbourne, Mr. J. M. Robertson and Mr. W. Adamson were among the spokesmen of the deputation.

Mr. Adamson while in favour of devolution said the Labour Party would not acquiesce in any attempt to establish a federal form of government being made the excuse for hanging up Home Rule in Ireland. He believed that unless the Irish difficulty was settled quickly, the near future would bring other forces to a settlement than the two sections of the British people.

A STRONG FEDERALIST.

Mr. Lloyd-George replying said he had always been a strong federalist. Mr. Lloyd George said he realized impossibility of Parliament dealing adequately with after war problems, if it were simultaneously taxed with local affairs; but it was impossible to carry such a measure during war without something like general assent. There was no doubt about the opinion in Scotland and Wales, but the opinion in England was not so clear and that really mattered. It was really a question for English constituencies. Other special difficulties including the question of Ulster, on which the deputation's view were not clear. He would not like to predict how far devolution would help to solve the Irish question. The National conscience must be eased, and both Unionists and Home Rulers had an uneasy feeling that the best was being done for the country. But if the scheme is proposed giving equal treatment to Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, you can say to Irishmen "We are giving you exactly what we are taking ourselves and what is good enough for us, ought to be good enough for you." That would satisfy the dominions who were convinced that we were treating Ireland clumsily and tactlessly and not giving her freedom which was her due. That was certainly the feeling in America. He had received letters even in the last few days from prominent pro-English Americans who were most unhappy that the Irish question had not been solved. Therefore he was glad that they were promoting a solution which would ultimately give some satisfaction, as fair, just and businesslike.

U. S. PROVIDING FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 1.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has unanimously passed a Bill providing 2,408 million dollars for fortifications including enormous increase in the manufacture of ordnance supplies. The Senate has also passed the Army Appropriation Bill providing for an expenditure of 12,089 million dollars. Both the measures will now go before a Conference of both the Houses.

IMPORT OF GRAIN TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

QUESTION OF INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 1.

In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Koweit and Bahrein trade reports did not bear out the suggestion that imports of grain, rice and flour and similar commodities had increased during the war. The question of ultimate destination of these imports was having attention.

ISSUE OF NEW GOLD MOHUR.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India authorised coinage of fifteen rupee gold pieces because owing to abnormal conditions it was impossible to forecast exactly when a branch mint at Bombay could operate and circumstances arose which made the Government of India anxious to supplement their coin resources as soon as possible from their gold bullion.

QUESTION OF EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, J...
Recd. 12-30 p...

AMSTERDAM.—Sir George ... terview said, he hoped t... sion men and British ... many interned in ... ed in any agree... soners. He ... would co...

ANOTHER ITALIAN VICTORY.

MONTE VALBELLA CAPTURED.

AUSTRIAN COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 1.

An Italian communiqué says supported by the Allies we captured Monte Valbella yesterday after a bitter struggle. Large masses of the enemy counter-attacked both night and day but were repulsed by the infantry and decomated by the artillery and aeroplanes and machine-gun fire. The positions were victoriously held. We took twenty-one officers prisoners and 788 men belonging to four divisions also cannon, trenchmortars and machine-guns. We captured a well fortified post on the southern slopes of the Sassorosso taking 33 prisoners.

BRITISH AIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

IMPORTANT RECONNAISSANCE WORKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 1.

A British communiqué referring to aviation says hostile aerial activity yesterday was great, but we destroyed nine enemy machines and drove down eight. Five British machines are missing. We carried out much important reconnaissance work and dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs in the day time on the railways at Lille Coutrai, Comines, and Estaires. There was mutual bombing during the night. The enemy did practically no damage and lost a machine. We droped eighteen tons of bombs of which eight were on the railway connections at Tournai. All British night fliers returned.

The Air Ministry in a communiqué says bombing squadrons on Saturday night attacked the railway works at Thionville, the siding at Metz-Sablons, the aerodromes at Frescaty and Boulay and other objectives. Mists prevented observation of the results. We dropped many bombs on Sunday on the Hagenau aerodrome with good results, also on the barracks and the station at Landau. We destroyed three hostile aeroplanes over Landau. Two British machines are missing.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH POST REPULSED.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRE AGAINST NEW POSITIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30, 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 1.

A British communiqué says, we repulsed after sharp fighting an attack on a British post in the neighbourhood of Merris. We took a few prisoners in the night patrols on different parts of the front. There was considerable hostile artillery fire against new positions eastward of the Nieppe forest also in the Albert sector northward of the Scarpe and near Festubert.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID E. OF ROBECQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30, 10 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 1.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We took a few prisoners in a successful daylight raid eastward of Robecq.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

SEIDLER MINISTRY'S RESIGNATION AGAIN REFUSED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 1.

A telegram from Vienna says Emperor Karl has again refused the resignation of the Seidler ministry and announces the convocation of the Reichsrath on July 16th.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES,

OFFICIAL ATTEMPTS TO MINIMISE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM...
LON...
Recd...

An official Vienn... mise the Austri... sive, which th... is reporte... House... teleg...

ENEMY MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

IRKUTSK OCCUPIED.

CONFIRMATION FROM HARBIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 1.

A telegram from Harbin confirms that the Austrian and the German prisoners have occupied Irkutsk.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 1.

In presenting colours to the Czecho-Slovak troops in France, President Poincaré hoped that they would soon be reinforced by the heroic Czech legions which had cut their way through Siberia from the Ukraine.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 1.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the price is still unchanged. The tone continues good and the Shanghai exchange has risen

BRITISH FRONT.

POSITION IMPROVED IN ST. PIERRE-AIGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1, 2-15 a.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 1.

Last night's French communiqué said:—South of the Aisne we improved our positions in the region of St. Pierre-Aigle and took a hundred prisoners. The situation was quiet elsewhere.

CZECH-SLOVAK REGIMENTS IN FRANCE.

PRESENTATION OF FRENCH NATIONA STANDARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday afternoon, said:—President Poincaré to-day presented the national standards to the Czech-Slovak regiments formed in France from the volunteers belonging to the Slav nationalities of Austria-Hungary, of the regiments composed of kinsmen and co-nationals captured of the Czech-Slovak soldiers by the Russians, mostly by voluntary surrender early in the war who are now fighting for Russia and of the Czech-Slovak regiments in the Italian army who fought very gallantly on the Piave. Many had been Austrian soldiers and others are Slav emigrants from America. They know they will receive no quarter if captured and the knowledge makes them more resolved to fight. The Czech-Slovaks wear French uniform in France with a distinctive national badge.

FENGHUNGSHAN IRON CONCESSION.

POLICY OF "OPEN DOOR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 1.

In the House of Commons replying a series of questions by Sir Charles Hobhouse, the Foreign Under-Secretary said:—Go... ernment are aware that negotiations are ... ceeding for the acquisition by a ... syndicate of the Fenghungshan ... but have no official information ... tions have been concluded ... situated in the Yangtse ... his Majesty's Gover... garded as their ... in China, in t... possess a ... deration ... tions ... o...

READJUSTING HIS VIEWS.

SIR V. CHIROL ON INDIA.

"DANGEROUS FORCES" TO BE DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12 p.m., July 1.

In a letter to the "Times" Sir Valantine Chirol says: The attitude of great democracies during the war has perhaps increased his faith in the value of democratic institutions, while the attitude of India during the war has equally led him to re-adjust some of his views regarding the position of India within the Empire, and the possibility of so training her people to self-government, that she may ultimately enter into full and equal partnership with all the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Whilst he is as convinced as ever that dangerous forces are working in India, which under thin pseudo-democratic disguise, are essentially reactionary and irreconcilably opposed to the British connection and Western civilisation for which it stands, he believes that the war has created an unexpected, unique opportunity of permanently defeating them by rallying around us the best elements amongst Indian intellectuals in support of progressive policy on more democratic lines than we have hitherto ventured to pursue. The experiment is at any rate worth making, if, as he hopes, it can and will be made without any serious risk.

MEXICAN OIL TAX.

U. S DISAVOWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 12 p.m., July 1.

WASHINGTON.—The State Department has published a solemn protest sent to Pres. Carranza against the Mexican decree of 9th February establishing a tax on oil lands. Publication was only decided on when it was learned that Mexican newspapers after printing Pres. Wilson's speech to Mexican editors here almost immediately published the text of the United States' oil protest with comments, declaring that it was inconsistent with the President's speech.

The State Department says it is usual for friendly governments to ask permission before publishing such documents, and it declares that the Mexican tax practically amounts to confiscation in, which the United States cannot acquiesce.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN AUSTRIA.

KARL'S CONFERENCE WITH KAISER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 12 p.m., July 1.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl owing to unsolvable difficulties of food shortages sent a letter to the Kaiser on the subject, and a Conference occurred at Main Headquarters, the Hungarian Food Minister participating. It is stated that an agreement was reached relative to a joint systematic utilisation of all grain stocks until the new harvest.

SEIZURE OF BLACK SEA FLEET.

ALLEGED CONTRAVENTION OF PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON...
Recd. 3...

AMSTERDAM.—A semi-off... Berlin describing the ... seizure of the Bla... contravention ... fleet's ... units wer... occup... of...

LATEST CABLES.

FOR DISCREDITING SOVIET RULE.

CAPT. STCHASANY COURTMARTIALLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 1.

A Bolshevik Court has sentenced to death Capt. Stchasany ex-Commander of the Baltic Fleet on a charge of opposing and discrediting Soviet rule. Krylenko was the prosecutor. The Central Executive Committee of Soviets dismissed the appeal against the sentence.

SENSATION ON WEKERLE'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 1.

The sensation created in Austria by the Hungarian. Premier's speech is shown by the fact that an official correction cabled this morning arrived before the report of the speech.

PEACE BY UNDERSTANDING.

WHAT AUSTRO-GERMANS MEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 30.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 1.

Austro-German Socialists informed Troelstra that they favoured a peace of understanding on a basis of the Stockholm declarations, but not on a basis of the Entente Socialists' memorandum.

GERMANY'S FREE USE OF LIMBURG RAILWAY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, June 30.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 1.

It is semi-officially stated that the transport of German goods on Limburg railway is not restricted to goods for civil use in Belgium. The German-Dutch agreement does not provide that the transit of goods, such as timber, shall be dependent on guarantees regarding their use.

IMMENSITY OF AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

LOSSES NEARLY 200,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 1.

ROME.—A semi-official reply to Wekerle's speech declares that the latter constitutes an official admission of immense gravity of the Austrian disaster. Wekerle tries to soothe public opinion by doubling Italian and halving Austrian losses. Wekerle asserted that only seventy regiments otherwise two-hundred thousand men, participated in the battle: therefore the Austro-Hungarian losses on his showing were fifty per cent, but Austrian prisoners agreed in stating that forty-two divisions, otherwise 460,000 men, were engaged. Therefore Wekerle's proportions corrected show that Austro-Hungarian losses were two-hundred thousand. Moreover we took nineteen-thousand, not twelve-thousand prisoners.

WEKERLE'S LAMENT.

DETAILS OF AUSTRIAN ...

(REUTER'S T...

AMSTERD... a remark... the ...

"THE PRESENT SITUATION."

INDIA'S HOUR OF DESTINY.

TIME FOR FEARLESS CRITICISM.

MR. RAMASWAMY IYER'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues of Bombay, a public lecture was delivered by Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, on "The Present Situation," on Sunday evening, in Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her opening remarks introduced the lecturer to the Bombay audience as one who united practically the thought of the politician with the vision ad the ideal of the dreamer and the poet, and referred to her acquaintance of over ten years with the lecturer and adverted to the circumstance that the growing demands of national existence had converted students into men of affairs. She laid stress on the necessity in the impending constitutional struggle of the union of keen political sagacity with the vision of the ultimate destiny of the country.

Mr. C. P. Ramswami Ayer who was received with cheers said:—

Friends, Whilst thanking you for the kindness with which you have invited me to be present amongst you here to-day, and whilst I feel very glad, indeed honoured by being asked to address an audience such as this under the presidency of my friend Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, I must confess with mixed feelings with reference to the title chosen for my discourse, I recognise that the present situation enables me to wander far afield and to touch on any topic possible and impossible under the Sun, but at the same time I must own to a feeling of deep responsibility when confronted with the duty of summing up the present situation and its possibilities and expectations. Before I dwell on the subject proper let me be allowed to say a word on a criticism which has been levelled against political workers in this country. It has often been asserted that we are talking of politics at a time when politics ought to be kept in the background and that the Indian politician is perpetually hammering at one subject and is obsessed by one thought. But the answer to the criticism is obvious. It is that in this country and in the present posture of affairs all problems whether social or industrial come back when analysed and in the last resort the question of our political future. Let us take for instance the topic of the industrial regeneration of the country.

FREEDOM THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

Looked from other standpoint face to face with the problems presented by the war, India is at present under the imperative necessity of having to fashion a new industrial career for herself and to evolve her economic destiny. Can it be gainsaid that ly to confront the problem and to ny riddles which are presented tive urgency of an economic directed solely to the ad- interest is a *sine qua* ity of commerce and me with more absence of is passing panese nt of it, and what is to be the verdict on the recommendations of Lord Bryce's committee, which at this absorbing period of national and world existence has been considering the nature and limitatios of the legislative powers of the second chamber, of the changes in its personals and of the mode of adjusting difference between the two legislative chambers. It seems to me that merely to denounce all talk of politics at this time is to apply an unjust and wholly onesided test to the activities of one portion of the Empire, leaving out of sight what is daily and hourly happening elsewhere. The war has brought into existence a new consciousness of the necessity for national elevation which was not present to the minds of many before, and the truth has been abundantly manifested; that increasingly the old adage is illustrating itself that the weakest goes to the wall. Unless we are content and passively content with going to the wall, we must take thought betimes and so readjust and reconstruct our scheme of life as to make our land a self respecting and self-sufficient unit of our great Empire. Now how is this to be done. During the past few years and even from a period prior to the war a spirit, I rejoice to think, has been arousing, which has taught the people that in this workaday world things were not generously and philanthrophically given to men but that they should work to get them for themselves and that each man was the master of his own destiny, and this spirit it is a noteworthy factor, is prevalent not only amongst the educated Indians whom it is the fashion to sneer at, but has permeated amongst the large mass of our countrymen. No impartial observant of the recent happenings in Kaira and in Behar and no student of human affairs who has noted the growth of the Home Rule movement, could fail to remark that now political and economic ideals were diffusing themselves apace amongst the men who till recently were thought to be merely living a hand to mouth existence from from day to day. Moreover throughout the world the consciousness has also been growing that the laws and awakening are not the privilege and the opportunity of the rich and the cultured of the leisured classes, but is the right and the heritage of the poor and the lowly. It is the men who suffer from the laws and their incidents that ought to be recognised as entitled to a voice in the making of those laws and the time is gone by when a few refined and aristocratic men legislated for the whole country and in its name. The labour movement of Great Britain proves this fact, and the difference between the State and somewhat academic discussions of Congress and Conferences of the last decade and the animated, lively interest taken in the proceedings to-day demonstrates the same position. It is this. The feeling has spread far and wide that the men who are most interested in the making of good laws are the men who are to have a voice in their fashion. This is the real origin of the spread of the new democracy. Bearing these factors in mind we are entitled to ask those at the head of affairs not to repeat the istake which has so often been committed m. Speaking of the Morley-Minto Mr. Gokhale said these memorable y Lords, let not the words 'too on your portals, for while nds considering, hesita- debating opportuni- hich can never ities have now to the Eng- that the view try

produced from the manufactory at Simla, we were assured that changes in the legislative machinery of this country were imminent; and if one subject rather than another is peculiarly the province of a popular legislature, it is a question of the regulation of villages and local affairs which come home to the man in the street and which impinge upon his daily life. One would have fancied that the subject of the improvement of local self-government would have been fundamentally the task of the new legislatures which are expected to voice the will of the people, but no, the temptation of talking benevolent platitudes was too great for the Government of India and before the announcement of a wider reference for which India is anxiously waiting the Government must needs produce a document which takes us no further some years ago and which does not at the same time go into those details or deal with those financial questions whose adequate handling will alone make the resolution more than a pious exhortation to endeavour local Government.

I need not in this hall speak of the Bombay Conference but there again it seems to me the look of perspective of a wide outlook and that imagination made difference where there ought to have been unity, and aroused strife where there might have been achieved united efforts. It is to be devoutly hoped that the solution of the political problems ahead of the country will be attempted in a different and in an encouraging and large-hearted spirit. What is it that we have been asking for. Educated India, which in spite of all that has been or can be said against truly and adequately represented the man in the street and in the village and is drawn from the ranks of such men as declared that the time has come and has been long overdue for the vesting in accredited representatives of the people elected on a broad and a wide franchise, the power and the privilege of enacting the laws applicable to the country and dealing with the taxes raised in the country, and of developing the resources of the land so as to make it a self sufficient and powerful economic unit in the world. The fundamental position is, hedged with safeguards and circumscribed within the limits down by what to many who have some too courteous responsiveness to criticism, has been presented as a just demand. But what was done as a partial surrender to anticipated criticism of grasping too much, is accounted a fault and a sin in us. It was easy indeed to have straightaway asked for a replica of colonial institutions, but people of all complexion and shades of opinion men of many divergent interests, and political development met together and devised what was a compromise, whose merits, at all events a large majority of thinking men are regarding as an adequate *via media*.

THE NATIONAL SCHEME.

As has been asserted often and as we may with an easy conscience confess, the scheme has many defects but persons who have an experience of law-courts will readily conceive that a hard fought battle which is sought to be terminated by a compromise is often renewed when the compromise is lightly trifled with, or the terms of it to be facilely altered. We realise and must realise the tremendous responsibility that lies at the door of anyone who after the tribulation and the travail and the struggle that resulted in the compromise known as the Congress League scheme, talks easily of discarding it. But at the same time it is not the part of wisdom to refuse to discuss any other scheme which might be brought forward aiming at the same ideals and fulfilling the same conditions. Let us be sure of our fundamental positions. Let us proceed and demand the fulfilment of those pledges which are our basing positions. Let us claim that in the people of this land must inhere the two essential atributes of sovereignty, the rights of legislation and the rights of financial control. Let us insist that the advance to our goal would be inevitable automatic and not dependent on the benevolence or the philanthropy of any person or committee however, highminded, and bearing all these in mind let us discuss in alternative proposals that may be placed before us in a spirit of discriminative and unflinching analysis, taking what is best from elsewhere. But not giving up what is good in our own ideals. The public man would indeed fail in his duty who merely attracted by a plausible alternative would surrender what has been arrived at as a result of strenuous political adjustment. One is tempted, there is a danger which is ever present, of persons losing sight of ideals. A noted critic once said that the glorious words in Hamlet "to be or not to be etc," were so often repeated by the unwilling schoolboys that he uld not hear them recited without pain. is a similar danger of persons disposwords "Congress League Scheme" strain of mind without paying hat ideals underlie that

ENDER.

the threshhold which has d. Let us ncement ussion

there is a persistent and malignant side of man who are too eagerly watching for signs of weakness and disharmony. Let us to-day forget the privileges and the possible benefits for the several communities. Let us only remember that the battle has to be fought on large issues and in a wider field of action—that of the country as a whole. From that point of view I must with all the respect due to an honored leader like Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea, deprecate the bringing into being of new institutions and political organisations which aim at accentuating distinctions which are really not based on difference. Has the Congress not given better scope for opinions the most extreme on its side, and has it not always stood for tolerance of views, and will our men not remember that in democracy though the few might now and then be right, yet has a general rule and as a matter of practical politics, the will of the majority is in the long run the safest guide? In saying this I do not advocate sinking judgment, but when we find that the ideals aimed at are the same the multiplication and division of machinery is not only unnecessary but may be likely to be positively harmful.

RIGHT OF AUDIENCE.

The other point to be borne in mind is that strenuous efforts have to be made and kept up for obtaining a right of audience by means of our deputations in England where our political battle of the immediate future will have to be inevitable fought. So many mistakes have been made in this matter so much level ignorance displayed of the trite judicial maxims enjoining a person to hear the other side that what is almost hopeless at the present moment, that the voice of wisdom will prevail, but it will be a violation of a solemn promise if at a time when the Congress League Scheme and its rival Schemes are under discussion the British democracy does not have the advantage of an all round representation of the cause of the advocates on each side.

In this discussiion and this analysis which I have referred to I would advocate the use of all the gifts of the intellect which we possess. I have been misunderstood in contrasting the intellect and the emotion in this connection, but at the risk of further misunderstanding I would emphasise the distinction. Let us remember that we have come to a certain decision, that possible alternative may be put before us. Let us hold fast to our ideals. Let us assimilate, if necessary, what is good in the alternative policy. Let us not surrender anything that is of value in the product of our endeavour and our communal adjustments, but let us do this with the aid of our critical facts. Gain ground that there might be no need for the display of other feelings and emotions and that it may be said of Great Britain that a great moment had been gladly seized, and further that the emotional output of our country may be reserved for the transmutation of our national life into new forms for the free flowing of the currents of our national stream into new channels and that England may not commit the folly of rousing hostility or ruddely shattering the awakened hopes of a renascent community. Much has been said of the League of Nations, and of the futuer federation of England and her colonies but let those at the head of our affairs remember that the future of the world as much as the British Empire itself is inextricably bound up with the emergence of India into its new life. With the rebirth of India amongst the free nations of the world, the regrouping of the peoples amongst the self-determining centres of the race and in the handling of the problem. In the selection of the question let it never be forgotten that self-determination has been pronounced to be the watchword of the present struggle and let us emphasise, due and adequate emphasis must be laid on the first word in the phrase. Amiable vision suggested by kind neighbours can never supply the place of our own ideals and we ask that we may be rendered free to hammer our own destinies with our own hands and our own wills (Cheers).

NATIONAL HARMONY.

Mrs. Naidu after thanking the lecturer stated that the two qualities for which she had pleaded were mainfested in the discourse, and laid special emphasis on the necessity for absolute and complete unity of national demand and national aspirations at the present moment. She regretted the recent statement by a promiment political leader casting a doubt on the loyalty of Mussulmans of this country to the national ideal. She asserted the statement was absolutely without foundation and was calculated to estrange large masses of the inhabitants of this land from their political comrades. She regretted the narrow partisanship displayed on one side by the extreme advocates of Hindu demands and of the other by the fanatical efforts of the bigotted Mussalmans in some parts of the country to produce disunion and disharmony in the political ideals and cleavages in the national programme. She also warned her countrymen against the tendency to subordinate public interests to private differences of opinion on details, and exhorted everyone to remember that this was the worst of all times to lay stress on private animosities to the exclusion of the one great task ahead of us.

GRAVITY OF ISSUE.

Syud Hossain in proposing a vote of the chair, said the audience had o two singularly vivid and nouncements on "the pre- s. Naidu had created a proper considera- Mr. Ramaswamy nd himself in rer in his clusions. re- d

interested quarters. A number of people were going about and talking as though in respect of consideration of such a question as the national future of India, it was a feasible arrangement to separate the emotions and the intellect in water-tight compartments. Such a division was neither possible nor desirable. It was puerile, therefore to talk as though a definite line of demarcation did exist, and on that assumption for rival protagonists to blame one another for an exclusively emotional or an exclusively intellectual outlook on things. Within its just proportions, however, and in the sense in which Mr. Ramaswamy had urged the plea, the speaker was in hearty accord with him.

WANTED, LONG VIEWS.

Never was there greater need than now for taking long view of things, for sober deliberation and for making cool-headed and far-sighted decisions. He for his part, said Mr. Hossain, was all for examining the Montagu scheme, when it is published, alike in its principles and its details, in the dry light of reason, untinged, as far as may be, by emotional prepossessions. To say that is to say that they would apply the same intellectual standard of constructive scrutiny to the official proposals as had gone to the making of the Congress-League scheme. The latter scheme was not one which any one could afford to treat lightly: it was the fruit of a sustained and sincere national endeavour. No sacrosanctity was claimed for the Congress-League scheme, but it embodied certain indefeasible elements. While no abstract perfection was claimed for it, none the less the onus of proving that any alternative scheme was an improvement upon it having regard to the objects in view, rested upon those who would seek to disqualify it. The Congress-League scheme was not an academic essay in constitution-making. Its moral value rested on its national character, on the fact that it represented a reconciliation, by deliberate agreement, of various interests that tended to be mutually inharmonious. That was an attribute which any non-official scheme must lack, and to that extent it was entitled to consideration. For the rest, the Congress-League scheme laid down certain fundamental principles which, in the unanimous view of all thinking India, were essential to a practical realization of the goal of responsible self-government to which the honour of Great Britain and the endeavours of her statesmen were now equally pledged.

"FIRST PRINCIPLES."

His Excellency the Viceroy had recently referred to certain "first principles" disagreement on which precluded cooperation between Government and those who, in the official view, did not subscribe to them. "We on our part, too," said Mr. Hossain, "in our humble, feeble way adhere to certain first principles, and it may be as well to declare that the denial of these as constituting the fundamental basis of our national position and national demands, would equally impede helpful cooperation." These first principles, said the speaker, are also the first and last principles of the Congress-League scheme. They are that the people shall be given, not merely a "share" or a voice, but an effective control though not necessarily an exclusive control in the government of their own country; that they shall have the power of the purse which, in the last resort, was the power for everything else, and that they shall be definitely and frankly started on the road to responsible Self-Government. That being the admitted aim of British policy in India, it was both relevant and necessary to examine Mr. Montagu's scheme accordingly. Mr. Montagu's scheme might be better or worse than the Congress-League scheme in other respects, but the former must fulfil the first principles of the latter to be acceptable to the people of this country.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO A DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28

Recd. 11 p.m., July 1.

Mr. Montagu yesterday received a deputation of the British Medical Association headed by Sir T. Albutt which submitted a statement of the present unsatisfactory conditions of the Indian Medial Service and their unfavourable influence on recruiting for that service.

Lieut-Col. Elliot read a detailed statement of the disabilities of the service and Major General Sir Moynihan and other speakers followed.

Mr. Montagu replying expressed sympathy with the speakers' views, which he promised fully to communicate to the Government of India. He was fully convinced that there should be an efficient medical service in the interests not only of European government officials, but also and chiefly of the people in India.

Owing to the war, conditions were at present abnormal, but when they became normal again the service must be put on a footing to attract the medical men of capacity that India required. In the first place opportunity must be given to medical officers, not only to serve India in hospitals, but also to advance the boundaries of medicine by research. With regard to private practice while he accepted the legal view that there was no statutory right, so far from objecting to it, he believed that competition would be advantageous and he thought the matter should be left where it was.

The remuneration of Indian medical men should be adequate. Something had already been done on the military side, but the civil side presented greater difficulties at present. Decision had not yet been reached on that nt. The establishment must be made nt to provide leave both for study ary purposes, and increased opportbe given to Indians to enter an adequate proportion of hould be preserved both n officials and in ndard of the ser- of irritation confidently Indian appy

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN KAIRA.

MR. GANDHI AT RAS.

(From our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, June 3.

Before Mahatma Gandhi issued his manifesto exhorting the citizens of Kaira District to join the regular army, he adressed a public meeting at Nadiad on 21st instant. A volunteer was then sent with copies of the manifesto to Ras, a village in the Borcad Taluka. At his persuasion, the leading people of the village invited Mahatma to explain the recruiting appeal on 26th instant. Accordingly he arrived at Ras at noon on that day when he was given a splendid ovation and carried in procession through the village. About two thousand men and a large number of women were assembled under a fine bunyan tree at about 3 p.m. to hear Mahatma who delivered a stirring address.

He began at the outset with the assurance that he had not come with the intention of forcing any one to join the ceremony. As a man trying to practise *Ahimsa dharma* he could compel them not by physical force but only by the force of his love as also by awakening the feelings of patriotism and true self-interest. He was there to advise them to join the army. The same advice he had taken to himself and had tendered his eldest son who was married and had five children. Voluntary recruiting is a key to Dwaraj and will give us honour and manhood. The honour of women is bound up with it. To-day we are unable to protect our women and children even against wild animals. The best way of acquiring the capacity of self-protection is joining the army. Some will ask "why get killed in France!" But there is a meaning in being thus killed. When we send our dear ones to the battle-field, the courage and strength which they will acquire will transform all the villages. The training we can get to-day, we may never get again. Mr. Gandhi spoke of Dharala Vaghri and Patidar in the same breath as the qualities of Kshatriya were common to them. He exhorted then to use for the protection of the motherland their valour which otherwise led to mutual quarrels.

Creation of National Army.

Taking the population of a village at one thousand, we should have twenty recruits from each village or two per hundred. Government does not expect so many but we could even control the Government by giving them more men than they need. What are two in a hundred? How many men do cholera and such other diseases take away every year? These men die unmourned except by their relatives. On the other hand, soldiers' death on the battle-field makes them immortal if the scriptures are right and becomes a source of joy and pride to those left behind. From the death of Kshatriyas will be born the guardians of the nation and no Government can withold arms from such men.

One of our friends was ready to enlist today but he said he could not do so for two months on account of debts. Many similar cases might be found. Mr. Gandhi requested the village leaders to inquire into the cases of such men, find out their pecuniary condition and undertake the management of their business and the maintenance of their families. You could then inspire young men to enlist. *A national army could be thus created instead of a mercenary one.* There is not a family in England rich or poor which does not mourn the loss of a relative. It has now been decided there to call men upto the age of 51. If we desire to govern our country and defend it every young man should join the army. Mr. Gandhi expressed the hope that the village people will discuss the matter and resolve to give two men for every hundred. For years we have been deprived of our fighting capacity. How are we to acquire the use of arms for which our ancestors practised penance and took severe pledges?

True Satyagrahi

Some argue that we would be deprived of arms after the war. Now, there is no power on earth that could against our will deprive us of arms after we have once been trained. Government is not foolish or it could not govern. Our mightiest weapon Satyagraha is always with us. But he could not be a Satyagraha who is afraid of death. The ability to use physical force is necessary for a true appreciation of Satyagraha. He alone could practise *Ahimsa*, who knows how to kill, *i.e.*, knows what *Himsa* is.

Appeal to Women.

In conclusion Mr. Gandhi said "Sisters, you should encourage your husbands and brothers and sons and not to worry them with your objections. If you want them to be true men, send them to the army with your blessings. Don't be anxious about what may happen to them on the battle-field. Your piety will watch over them there. And if they fall, console yourselves with the thought that they have fallen in the discharge of their duty and that they will be yours in your next incarnation."

WAR PRISONERS.

SIR GEORGE CAVE ON QUESTIONS OF TREATMENT AND EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 1.

Sir George Cave in an interview stated that he did not anticipate much difficulty in coming to an arrangement with regard to the treatment of war prisoners. The question of exchange was more difficult but he still hoped to arrive at reasonable terms.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 27th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	...
" " Sales of East Indian	..	100
" " Imports	.. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value	..	22.59
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	.. ..	28.82
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..	July 27.87; Oct. 25.14; Jan. 24.49
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. ..	July 28.17; Oct. 24.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

[New Contracts.]

Months.	To-day's price
June	...
July	22.55
Aug.	21.30
Sept.	20.31
Oct.	19.64

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	21.26
June-July	21.18

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	23.19
July	22 40
Aug	21.26
Sept	20.20
Oct.	19.35

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
June.	21.26
June-July.	21.18

Liverpool, June 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	28.35
July.	28.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 27th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.70
" " Fully Good	17.45
" " Fine	17.95
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.23
" " Fully Good	19.08
" " Fine	19.48
" Broach Good	21.31
" " Fully Good	21.56
" " Fine	21.81
" Scinde Good	16.54
" " Fully Good	17.29
" " Fine	17.79

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 27th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	65,200,000	Inc.	1,000,000
Public Deposits	35,800,000	Dec.	300,000
Other do.	123,800,000	Inc.	3,600,000
Govt. Securities	51,700,000	Dec.	2,000,000
Other do.	100,800,000	Inc.	5,700,000
Notes and Gold	30,000,000	Dec.	300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	11 000
" " to Continent	1 000
Futures at New York July	27.90
" " Oct.	25.14
" " Jan.	24 53
Spot Cotton at New York	31.95
" " Orleans	31.00
Futures at New Orleans July	28.40
" " Oct.	24 24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	69½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS

London, June 27th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£99⅝
5% New	£93 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 27th.

WHEAT.

Wheats.—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	580
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Not quoted.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers do. do. July-Sept. Sellers	14 15/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Buyers.	17/6

The Bombay market is firm Buyers up to 21 for White Java

Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	3/0½

Tone:—Steadier.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 1.

The continued absence of rain locally caused a firmer feeling in our market this morning, and Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 707. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 709, but on reports of rain in the Broach districts, Berars and Central Provinces the rate declined to Rs. 705, but later on business was done up to Rs. 708. At Colaba the opening quotation was Rs 708, and closing prices are given below. A moderate business has been done.

Ready cotton has been steady with some enquiry for high class lots and stapled sorts.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	.. ..	July	Rs 706
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..	July	" 722
" M. G. Coompta	..	"	" 762
" " Westerns	..	"	" 728

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 1ST JULY 1918.

Growths	Superfine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		550	545	505	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		575	540		"
M.G. Muthia		590	555		"
Sawginned Dharwar				724	"
M.G. Westerns				735	"
M.G. Coompta				763	"
M.G. Bagalkot				742	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			735		"
M.G. Anjar			750		"
M.G. Mundra					"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			760		"
Laktar Ginned			728		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				760	"
M.G. Broach Bez	718	708	698		"

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 29th June 1918.

Cotton	12 620 bales.
Wheat	23,557 cwts.
Linseed	7,895 "
Rape, &c	745 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	561 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	3,986 "
Rice	26,742 "
Myrabolams	11 "
Cottonseed	145 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7 603 "
Jowar	1,691 "
Maize	1223 "
Barley	5 341 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	550	545	505	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	575	540	..	.. Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	..	..	..	730	720 Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	..	760	750 Ready
Broach (M.G.)	718	708	698	..	.. Ready
Kadi Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	736	726 Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	590	555	..	.. Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	742	727 Ready
Sawgn. Dharwar	..	..	..	724	709 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	735	720 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	765	750 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	763	747 Ready
Antnl-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 1st 1918:—5-30 p.m.

	Basar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-38	....	7 10 0
" " Oswapore 76-38	....	7 10 0
" Karachi Fanglo	7 10 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
" Cawnpore	7 7 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 5 0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Toolseed, White 85-15	74 0 0	....
" Gujar 75-25	....	....
" Gujar 50-50	....	....
" Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	11 8 0	....
Groundnut	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	5 2 0	....
Barley	37 8 0	....
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 12 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 2 3	
Linseed Sept.	9 2 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 1st 1918.

	Rate per lb As. ps.
Davida No. 10	1— 0—4
Shapurji No. 16	0—15—9
Simplex No. 10	0—15—8
Edward No. 10	0—15—8
Light Houses No. 6	0—14—2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1st 1918.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15¼
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	217½
Shanghai	312
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 1.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-10-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-10-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 108-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 108-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Frcs. 203½.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143¼.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 309½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long d... 88
4 per cent. Port Trust lon...
4 per cent. Municipal lo...
4 per cent. Municipal ...
4 per cent. Bombay G... long dated 74.
5 per cent. Muni...
5 per cent. M...
The followin...
Bank of B...
Bank of ...
Bank ...

T...
M...

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

465-17—Khandwalla and Co, Raichand Motichand and Co a firm v Chotta Karson and ors, against 3rd and 4th defendants.

756-17—D J Mantri, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v Kesarimal Ramkaran.

1088-17—Shroff and D, Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors v Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria.

10-18—M V Gokhale, The Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v Dhondo Sadashiv Kale and ors, Judah and S, Sham M and H.

569-18—Dubash and Co, Prathuraj Bhagwandas a firm v Ramprasad Maru a firm.

627-18—Amin and Desai, Khimji Assur v Virji Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

640-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Mulchand Chimandas.

643-18—Captain and V, Bhanji Ramji and Co a firm v Aga Mirza Ahmed Kazrani, Shroff and D.

655-18—Jehangir G and B. Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co a firm v Messrs Kaikhusroo Hirjibhai Printer and Co a firm, Dastur and Co.

656-18—N C Dalal, Jivatlal Purtapshi v The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.

687-18—Captain and V, Ismailji Mulla Valibhoy v. Manishankar Jethabhai and ors.

697-18—Bhimji and Co., Bhimji Naranji Dalal v. Shapurji Hormusji Solukoti, Jer and G.

719-18—Dahramsey and Co., Ambaji Sanguram and anr v. Ismail Lalji and anr.

720-18—Unwalla P and P. Kaikhasroo Sorabji Gazder v. S R Harpauhalli.

740-18—Daph F and D, Sakarchand Tolukchand and Sons a firm v. Poonamchand Uderam and ors. Captain and Vaidya.

741-18—N C Dalal, Krishnarao Hanmantrao Kubber v. Popatlal P Kandolia and Co., a firm.

743-18—G B Pandya, Manecklal Narsey v. Narsey Jewan and anr, Khandwalla.

746-18—Bhai K and G. Gordhandas Jamnadas a firm v. Balchand Ugerchand a firm.

768-18—Crawford B and Co., The Reinforced Machinery Co., Ld., v. Rockfeller & Co. a firm.

769-18—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. S Mahadeo and Sons a firm Ragv N & Co.

778-18—Captain & V, Adamji Shaik Shamsuddin v. Habibally Kazi.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

898-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Devji Kuverji a firm, Madh K and Ch, Part heard.

1306-15—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v Damji Hirji and anr, Madh K and Ch.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

22-18—Mer K & Co., Messrs. Hansraj Jadavji a firm v. Messrs Nanakchand Ishagsing a firm, Madh K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

517-18—Mer K and Co, Shavakshaw Maneckji Batha v Dadabhoy Merwanji Mehta, Vachha and Co.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandwani v. Wybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji v. H. Beruston, In Person.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkorebai widow, Mehta D & L.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Walloni v. Sitabai widow & ors, Judah & S Smetham B & Co.

1382-16—Jehangir M & Somji, Rose Mary widow & ors v Shaik Haji Hoosein Shaik Baba Miya, Mulla & Mulla.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

563-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld. v. Hirachand Vanichand a firm, The same, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co., Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1041-17—Edg G W and Co, Chaturbhuj Ganesh a firm v Girdhardas Jethabhai a firm, Craigie B and C, Part heard.

782-17—Amin and D, Poonamchand Annaji a firm v. Saidunmissa widow and ors. Purnanand and Co. Mulla and M.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMRS. REPORT.

549-15—Payne and Co, Ichhalal Jagmohundas and anr v Kahandas Jamnadas a firm and ors, Hiralal T and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

682-18—Little & Co., Anthony Alexander Vlasto & ors v. Framji Hormusji Sithna, Mer K & C.

688-18—Little & Co., Anthony Alexander Vlasto & ors v. Fardunji A Cursetji Fardunji, Payne & Co.

691-18—Dastur & Co., Messrs. R. Biwane & Co. Ld v. J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daph F & D.

508-17—Shroff and D Messrs. Hathieney Jethabhai and Co. v. Dwarkadas Madhowji Jeh M and S.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr Hiralal T and Co. Khandwalla and Co.

1264-16—Mer K and Co, Chatrabhuj Bhavanidas a firm Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.

768-17—S M B and Co, Temulji Jamasji Mi... v. Bejonji Shapurji Madan, V... and Co.

362-17—Edg G W and Co, Bai Jivib... Lallji Morarji and ors... Co.

998-17—Mer K and Co. Kharas v. Chi... anr, Ragh N...

816 05—Bhai K an... Amich...

470-17—Motich...

MRS. BESANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In its last issue the "Literary Guide" contains an eloquent tribute to Mrs. Annie Besant, both as a writer and speaker of great gifts and as one who from her early days has consistently championed the forces of progress. We are constrained to refer to this appreciation in view of the unfortunate Jesuitical tactics adopted towards her by antagonists who attempt by dishonest means to belittle her intellectual capacity for instituting reforms to replace the present effete and wooden-headed system that attempts to pass off for a liberal form of administration. The "Guide" in speaking of the newly published edition of Mrs. Besant's Autobiography, says:—

"The issue of a new edition of Mrs. Annie Besant's Autobiography will cause older Freethinkers a pang of regret, for her secession from the Freethought movement was a loss. For fifteen stormy years this gifted woman was in the forefront of the battle for Liberty, and those of us who were then young regarded her much as the ardent Royalists of France regarded Marie Antoinette. In those far-off days women speakers were uncommon, and Mrs. Besant was a rare and accomplished orator. Moreover, she was a thoroughly educated woman, for she had matriculated at London University and took the first Bachelor of Science degree with honours in 1882. She translated Jules Soury's "Religion of Israel" and "Jesus of the Gospels," and Dr. Buchner's books. As a debater she had few equals and she wrote as she spoke. In her magazine, "Our Corner," she published some of Bernard Shaw's earlier novels, long before that erratic genius had stormed the bastions of success. The Autobiography is fascinating reading and the more interesting when one remembers that the author was once the wife of a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England."

We may inform your readers that the "Guide" has nothing in common with politics, nor does it profess to hold brief for interested parties. If anything, its views, in one respect at least, is at opposition with those of Mrs. Besant since her secession from the ranks of Freethought. Therefore, we can appreciate the motives which have called forth the admiration of the writer, and we are led to realise that although we may differ in our ideas about things in general, we can nevertheless do justice to the integrity and abilities of opponents. We think the above affords a striking parallel to the customary attitude of some journals which are never tired of preaching discredited views.—Yours, etc.,

DEMOCRAT.

June 30, 1918.

A RECKLESS MISREPRESENTATION,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have sent to the "Madras Mail" to-day the letter which follows. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish it in your paper also.—Yours, etc.,

C. JIVARAJADASA.

(*Copy*)

The Editor,

"Madras Mail."

Sir,—I find that in your editorial of last Saturday you refer to me, as it was I who applied for a passport to go to Australia, which was refused by the Government. You say that the Australian Government refused to receive my wife and myself as visitors because we were Theosophists, because, to quote your words, "Australians have either ceased to believe Imperial loyalty possible from members of that Society or for other reasons look upon them as undesirable visitors."

May I point out that this is untrue, and that the Australian Government was perfectly willing to receive my wife and myself? I have before me as I write the actual telegram on green paper which Mr. Glynn, the Minister for External Affairs of the Australian Commonwealth sent to Senator Reid on the matter. It is open to your inspection at any time. It is as follows:—

Senator Reid,
Ivy St., Toowong.

Public Offices, Melbourne, 19th February '18.

Indian Government have been apprised that we had no objection but yesterday I was informed that for reasons known to them they cannot give the permission. Writing. Glynn.

I will mention one further fact. When the passport was refused the first time, it was suggested to me that the refusal might be due to the fear of the Government th... we might be politically active while... Australia. As the object of my jou... to see my late guardian and li... and teacher whose life was d... wife and I promptly gave... taking that while in A... frain from all p... Lionel Davidson... took down in... passport I...

I n... attit...

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TTA.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 30.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has improved still further and rainfall extended into east Gujarat and adjoining districts of Rajputana, while the Bay monsoon weakened and has given but little rain outside Lower Burma and Assam. A slight depression is shown over the Central Provinces. Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India west, Berar, west Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Malabar, east Gujarat; local in Bombay Deccan, Mysore, south-east Madras, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Rajputana and Konkan.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Moulmein five inches; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one and a half; Chakrata one; Deesa two; Ahmedabad one; Akola three; Amraoti four; Saugor and Ahmednagar one and a half; Calicut two.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in Rajputana with an extension into submontane Punjab and west Gujarat.

SIMLA, July 1.

A disturbance has been apparently forming at the head of the Bay and the western depression appeared in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south-east Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces except north, on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in upper Burma, Assam, east Gujarat, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, United Provinces, Hyderabad and north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Kyaukpyu three inches, Mindu one and a half, Lashios two, Modywa one, Agra one and a half, Mussooree two, Ajmer one, Surat three, Khandwa and Nagpur two, Saugor and Pachmarhi one, Jagdalpur one and a half and Mangalore two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in United Provices and Rajptana.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.658 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 "
Dew Point	75.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.738 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do. do.	81.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	248 Miles;
Fall of Rain	0.09 Inch.
Total fall during month	10.65 "
Do. do. year	23.28 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July 1918	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft in
Mon.	1	n 4 10	26 0	1	m 9 55	17 10
		4 14a	27 1		10 56a	17 5
Tues.	2	m 5 21	25 9	2	m 11 7	20 1
		5 12a	26 4			
Wed.	3	m 6 42	25 11	3	m 0 6	17 0
		6 20a	25 10		0 36a	20 8
Thur	4	m 8 4	26 5	4	m 1 13	16 8
		7 30a	25 6		2 0a	20 9
Fri.	5	m 9 12	27 3	5	m 2 14	16 3
		8 41a	25 7		3 12a	20 4
Sat.	6	m 10 10	28 0	6	m 3 8	15 10
		9 44a	25 9		4 12a	19 9
Sun.	7	m 10 59	28 8	7	m 3 57	15 8
		10 39a	26 1		5 2a	19 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset
July	1 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.
"	2 (Tuesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.
"	3 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
"	4 (Thursday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
"	5 (Friday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
"	6 (Saturday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
"	7 (Sunday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st July, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is above normal throughout, while night temperature is also in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 1.50in. rain and Mainpuri 0.13in. Skies are clear only lightly clouded. Day temperature is above the average.

Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 1.04in. Kotah 0.14in. Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is south Rajputana, and night in east Rajputana.

and Central India early general rain in West. Surat re-in., Neemuch nagar 0.98in. clouded. rain-dore

bulpore 0.68in., Akola 0.32in. and Amraoti 0.27in. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect in the southern half of the division; night temperature is slightly below the average in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.51in., Mormugao 0.56in. and Karwar 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Konkan. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues fairly active and rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces and of the United Provinces, and local in east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the north Madras coast and Mysore. The falls have been heavy in places, the largest being 2.65in. at Surat. Day temperature continues high in the Punjab and the United Provinces, but elsewhere it is either normal or below it.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Central Provinces and may extend into the Punjab and in Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 1st of July, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th June)	92.9	86.8	76	..	..	..
Jask	98.0	82.1	93	..	..	—0.07
Do. (June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th June)	103.8	88.6	73	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.4	87.9	43	..	..	—3.69
Rawalpindi	104.5	78.0	36	..	2.59	+0.39
Lahore	106.8	86.7	60	..	1.83	—0.03
Hissar	107.4	82.9	52	..	0.40	—1.46
Ambala	104.7	84.8	59	..	1.93	—2.28
Delhi	100.6	83.8	57	..	1.12	—2 2[illegible]
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.4	78 0	73	1.50	2.44	—0.19
Mainpuri	101.7	80.1	72	0.13	10.2	—2.00
Jhansi	95.8	79.8	67	..	1 85	—3.02
Cawnpore	99.4	82.9	70	..	3.82	+0.69
Allahabad	99.5	82.1	76	..	8.63	+3.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.9	94.6	63	..	0	—0.23
Karachi	88.3	81.8	79	..	0	—0.99
Ajmer	95.2	74.4	69	1.04	1.72	—0.68
Jalpore	102.9	77.2	59	0.05	0.08	—2.31
Kotah	97.4	79.0	65	0.14	3.32	+0.59
Mount Abu	72.0	65.9	98	..	2.35	—3.61
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.4	81.8	67	..	0	—1.94
Dwarka	89.3	82.7	73	..	0	—2.68
Veraval	85.4	82.0	80	..	0.88	—4.05
Rajkot	96.2	74.8	82	0.09	0.55	—4.07
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	75.8	95	0.98	1.05	—3.77
Surat	88.5	73.8	89	2.65	3.78	—5.86
Ahmedabad	92.0	76.2	92	0.33	1.53	—3.38
Deesa	90.0	73.2	76	..	2.07	—2.32
Neemuch	90.9	72.8	87	0.52	6.22	+1.88
Indore	79.1	71.3	93	0.77	4.14	—1.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	75.8	88	0.68	7.43	—0.61
Saugor	90.6	73.0	99	1.13	7.13	+0.07
Hoshangabad	89.5	72.6	96	0.05	5.64	—0.48
Khandwa	75.5	71.5	94	2.07	6.28	+0.83
Akola	78.5	72.2	89	3.32	4.43	—0.98
Amraoti	79.7	71.2	90	0.27	8.33	+1.50
Nagpur	87.9	73.8	84	2.23	13.20	+4.02
Chanda	83.8	74.8	83	0.02	12.42	+4.77
Raipur	89.6	75.8	88	..	25.16	+16.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.9	81.0	75	0.01	10.88	—8.75
Ratnagiri	87.9	75.9	75	0.51	18.59	—11.51
Marmugao	86.8	..	91	0.56	15.93	—14.88
Karwar	87.1	75.2	91	0.25	21.18	—17.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.3	72.2	72	0.02	1.23	—3.51
Ahmednagar	80.6	68.8	91	0.03	1.47	—3.76
Poona	8[illegible]	71.2	68	..	0.34	—4.88
Sholapur	88.8	70.7	72	..	1.04	—3.89
Bijapur	90.3	69.7	70	..	0.68	—2.88
Belgaum	80.0	64.2	92	0.02	2.40	—0.14
Aurangabad	77.1	70.2	80	0.03	1.35	—4.58
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.9	71.9	73	..	3.04	—2.64
Hyderabad	88 5	72.6	75	0.09	1.55	—3.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.3	73.3	93	1.81	26.71	—11.18
Calicut	81.1	73.1	97	0.56	18.42	—16.64
Cochin	84.2	73.4	87	0.91	16.41	—12.97
Colombo	85.4	78.9	78	0.06	5.09	—3.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.9	74.1	..	0.75	3.51	—1.10
Bellary	93.3	74.7	62	..	0.25	—1.78
Cuddapah	95.0	80.1	62	..	1.18	—1.91
Madras	90.8	77.1	55	..	1.80	—0.10
Bangalore	82.5	64.8	87	0.19	1.82	—1.24
Coimbatore	85.1	70.7	80	0.04	0.18	—1.63
Trichinopoly	93 5	73.1	57	..	1.21	—0.30
Negapatam	93.2	78.1	83	..	1.47	+0.11

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st July, 1918, was 29.876 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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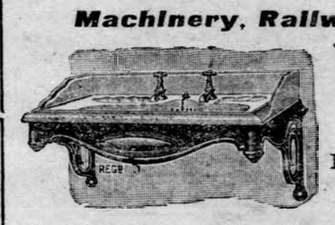

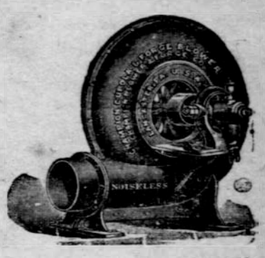

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